

FOR THE PRESSE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Arrangements Being Made For Conference in Mexico City.

TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

MANY MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE WILL BE DISCUSSED.

Washington, March 17.—Dispatches have been received from practically all the South and Central American republics accepting an invitation to participate in a conference of American republics which is to be held in the City of Mexico next October. The preliminary work of the congress has been directed from Washington, as the United States government has taken a great interest in the meeting and has had the co-operation here of the representatives of the southern republics. Several of the republics already have chosen their delegates or have names under consideration. The Guatemalan minister of foreign affairs has been designated by his government to represent them, but has not yet determined whether he will accept the nomination.

It is understood that the Brazilian delegates have been chosen and that the names of those who will represent the delegates from the United States are beginning to attract attention, and in South American circles there is an earnest desire that at least one of the delegates from this country should sustain some official relation to the state department.

In the former congress held in Washington, Mr. Blaine was a conspicuous figure, and the southern republics are desirous that there be like prominence in the coming congress. Little among the delegates from the United States is the question of the consideration of particular names, yet among those informally mentioned are Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Rockhill, of the bureau of American republics, and John Barrett Moore, who was assistant secretary of state during Judge Day's administration of the department. Moore's name has come up in connection with the researches he has made on the subject of arbitration, which has been the most interesting theme before the congress.

Inclined Toward Arbitration.

The South American republics have shown a strong inclination toward arbitration in the recent congress at Santiago. Long ropes were stretched to give free access to the grave to the family and friends, and to keep back the crowd, which formed a solid square of humanity, with the little group around the grave in the center.

The burial service was simple and very brief. The Rev. Mr. Nichols read the short committal and burial service and the Rev. Mr. Haines followed with a prayer. The service was so dense that the words of the speaker, pronounced in tones hardly above the ordinary voice, were scarcely heard beyond those immediately around the grave and by those massed around the elevation on which the family and friends stood.

To Its Last Resting Place.

Instead of following the usual practice, which consists of dropping a few grains of dust on the coffin, three white carnations were placed on the coffin. When the last word had been said and the service was over, the attendants lowered the coffin to its place. To the last it bore the wreath from Mrs. Harrison and the bouquet of lilies of the valley from little Elizabeth. On the coffin were placed a heavy water-proofing cover and then the granite close.

The last resting place of ex-President Harrison is a tomb five feet deep, encased in granite four inches thick and covered with a granite top of the same thickness. On the right side of the cover is the simple inscription:

BENJAMIN HARRISON, 1833-1901.

The interior of the tomb was decorated with ferns so profusely that no sign of earth or stone was visible. Dozens of exquisitely beautiful floral tributes were placed on the tomb and on the ground around it.

There seemed to be a hesitation on the part of the spectators to leave when the service was over. After the mourning party had left and the thousands of spectators stood and looked long at the grave.

The arrangements for the services at the grave had been carefully perfected. There was not the slightest hitch in any of the details. The services at the grave were over and the people had left, carts of earth were being rolled up the hill, and the tomb filled with flowers placed over. As the people slowly left the cemetery, the distant boom of cannon, firing the national salute, was heard. It was by the time the last gun was fired the night was down and the grave alone.

PRESIDENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Callers so Large He Was Forced to Hold a Reception.

Indianapolis, March 17.—President McKinley arrived in Indianapolis over the Pennsylvania road at 8:30 o'clock. His private car was met by the regular train east of the union station where it remained until 8:30, when it was moved to the station. Here a committee of prominent citizens met him to extend the greetings of the city and to escort him to Governor Durbins house. The committee included Congressman Overstreet, Mayor Taggart and Lieutenant Governor Gilbert.

From the station the president went direct to the house of his secretary, bin, whose guest he remained during his stay. Shortly after his arrival at the house he was compelled to hold an informal reception, the number of callers being large.

At 10 o'clock E. F. Tibbitt, who was General Harrison's secretary, arrived with a message from Mrs. Harrison, and President McKinley at once decided to visit her. He remained in the house about fifteen minutes conversing for the greater part of the time with Mrs. Harrison. He then went for a short drive and returned to the depot. His car was attached to the regular train leaving at 7:10 over the Pennsylvania road.

SLEEPING CARS BURNED.

Occupants Had Twenty Time on Southern Lines.

Leak, Fla., March 17.—The Pullman sleeping cars carrying "222" on a Plant system train from Tampa to Jacksonville, were completely burned early this morning at Buford bluff, seven miles from Jacksonville. The train contained seventeen sleeping tourists and quickly died the flames spread that there was practically no time for saving clothes or valuables.

At the time of the discovery of the flames, the train was stopped at a siding. The loss in money and jewelry is according to the statements of passengers, between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The total loss is estimated at \$60,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. L. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD: MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901

ANOTHER LEGISLATURE GOES OUT OF BUSINESS

Continued from Page 1.

Barrett dreamed. The other members, for the most part, sat about in groups talking. A few amused themselves by drawing pictures and writing alleged humor on the bulletin board. South, who is something of a singer, organized a glee club, which hurled "Swanee" and "America" at the members. A few of the members sang "Friend We Have in Jesus," "Little Brown Jug" and a few other selections at the unoffending members.

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which led to the place were thousands of people who, with bowed heads and manifestations of sincere sorrow, watched the funeral procession take its way through the grounds. The reverent demeanor of the vast assemblage was more noticeable, even than on the preceding day.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the line of relatives and friends came up the gravelled path to the tomb. The stillness of evening had come and there was hardly a sound in the air. On the arm of Lieutenant Commander Parker, Mrs. Harrison took her place at the head of the coffin, which had been borne to the side of the grave by the mourners. Through the heavy mourning veil which the president wore were visible marked signs of the grief through which she had passed. Her lips trembled and it was evident that she kept her hand under control by the greatest effort.

Near her stood the general's son, Russell B. Harrison, with his wife and Mrs. McKee. Mrs. Harrison kept her eyes fixed on the casket, never turning away from it during the service. Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee were composed, but now and then a little storm of emotion would shake them and their faces would be buried in their handkerchiefs or they would weep.

The brothers of General Harrison, John Scott Harrison and Carter B. Harrison, stood close together, old men with faces that were deeply etched with the lines of grief. The other relatives stood to the right and slightly below them in the circle which was formed for the service of burial.

President McKinley came to the grave with Mrs. Durbin and stood with her during the brief service. When the prayer was over the president was seemingly deeply in thought and remained so with bowed head after the final word had been said. He stood with bowed head and his hand behind the stone monument of the Harrison family, and once, when the weeping had touched him, he leaned against it for a moment.

The air had begun to be chilly and the wind began to blow cold, but while some others around the grave to protect their heads from the wind, the president kept his in his hand throughout the service. Beside him were Governor Durbin and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

Fifty yards away from the circle of mourners and from the tomb were thousands of people who watched the ceremony. Long ropes were stretched to give free access to the grave to the family and friends, and to keep back the crowd, which formed a solid square of humanity, with the little group around the grave in the center.

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The fight occurred on the coast of Malacca, near the Chinese island of Tal Chou, near Chou Kian. The cruiser opened fire with machine guns as soon as the junk was within range of the pirates' guns and bore down so swiftly that only eleven out of the forty were left alive when the cruiser towed the junk into Ningpo, where the live pirates were delivered to the governor for punishment.

The governor of Ningpo gave the officers and crew of the Italian cruiser a handsome present of fresh vegetables and fruit. The pirates were executed the next day and the others were to be beheaded later.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

They Are Still Considered Hopeful at Pretoria.

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Cape Town, March 17.—General De Wet's command has been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

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KILLED ON SHIP BY AMMONIA EXPLOSION

New York, March 17.—The steamship New York reached her dock at 10 o'clock today after a voyage of fifteen days, which an explosion of ammonia tanks and a broken shaft caused loss of life and much damage to the vessel.

As a result of the explosion, fifteen men were overcome by the fumes of ammonia on Thursday last and several others were injured. The deaths following. Both victims were buried at sea. Several others were confined to the ship's hospital for some time and one is still in the hospital when the ship docked.

The Dead.

John Kent, a steward of the vessel, who died of pneumonia thirty-six hours after the explosion, was the first to succumb to the disease. He died of inflammation of the respiratory organs, caused by the ammonia.

Carl Engkvist, an American citizen, a stowage passenger whose address was unobtainable tonight.

On board with Engkvist were his three children, all of whom were injured and who will go the home of an aunt, F. Colston, a cabin steward, is still suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

According to a statement made by Superintendent James A. Wright of the New York harbor, after the explosion on board the vessel and talked with her officers, the explosion or escape of ammonia, as it was termed by Mr. Wright, occurred at half past six o'clock Thursday morning. The bonnet of the condenser on the refrigerating apparatus was forced in by the ammonia fumes. The apparatus is in the after portion of the main deck, on the starboard side. Near the refrigerating apparatus at the time were seven stowage passengers and cabin, and fifteen stowage passengers. When the ammonia fumes burst out in the compartment, which is on the same deck as the main dining saloon, there was a mad rush for escape. Some were overcome by the fumes and dropped to the floor. Others were able to get out of the room and efforts were at once made to open the main compartment and let the ammonia escape. This having failed, however, and those who had first escaped, after getting a breath of pure air, rushed back into the main compartment, where they were unable to get out.

All were more or less prostrated by the fumes, but only a few had to go to the ship's hospital. The stewards, Kent and Colston, were among them, as were Engkvist's three children, according to the statement of Superintendent Wright, was primarily due to heart disease, but it was said that it was superinduced by the shock of inflammation of the lungs. There were fifteen treated by the ship's physician as a result of the ammonia fumes. Being inhaled, but all except named are now doing well. Superintendent Wright said, and would be entirely recovered in a day or two.

The breaking of the shaft occurred at 11:30 o'clock Friday morning. The vessel was in a smooth sea at the time. The shaft broke near the propeller on the port side of the ship. It did not drop out and a boat was lowered and the propeller was raised by a wire hawser. Superintendent Wright said he did not think it would be necessary to put the ship in dry dock to repair her, but was not sure as to that point.

WILL BE A STRIKE.

Coal Miners' Union Must be Recognized Before April 1.

Scranton, Pa., March 17.—President John Mitchell denied himself to all interviewers today. He had no statement to make, he said.

I am only giving this as my personal opinion, but if the union is not recognized before April 1, there will be a strike," is the unequivocal way in which the president's right hand man declared his intent.

The operators here say they are in no position to say anything authentic on the situation. The meeting of the board of directors will be held tomorrow to take place in this city tomorrow will take place at Wilkesbarre. At that meeting it will be decided what course will be pursued by the operators still ignore the men.

SOLDIERS IN A CLASH.

Trouble Between Imperial and Canadian Government.

Halifax, N. S., March 17.—A rather serious clash between imperial and Canadian soldiers occurred in the harbor today. Eighteen royal artillerymen took possession of one of the principal streets of the city. A detachment of Canadians was sent out to arrest the gunners, who showed fight.

The infantry were ordered to charge with fixed bayonets. One of the military artillermen was stabbed in the left hand. The soldiers were taken prisoners. The offenders claim to have been celebrating the festival of St. Patrick. The usual procession of Irishmen was dispersed with this year.

Flowers For Queen's Tomb.

Windsor, England, March 17.—With King Edward's special permission a deputation of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, including General Laurie and Colonel Johnston, visited the mausoleum at Frogmore this afternoon. A beautiful Celtic cross of shamrock and lilies upon the tomb of Queen Victoria in memory of St. Patrick's day and of Queen Victoria's command a year ago to the Irish soldiers to wear a shamrock.

The Grip Cure That Does Cure.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

everybody joined whether he knew the time or not.

The only real business was the passage of a house joint memorial, the approval of some changes suggested by the governor in the appropriation bill and the passage of two measures. The memorial was one asking congress to throw open the Utah Indian reservation to settlement.

The bills were:

Senate bill 136, by Whitmore, an act to compel owners of mines having only one exit to provide fire fighting apparatus for them before July 1, 1901.

House bill 180, to require county commissioners to consider the recommendations made by county school superintendents for places on the board of examiners of applicants for teachers' positions.

This was done at the afternoon session, nothing at all being accomplished during the morning meeting aside from the signing of bills by the president in order.

Chief Clerk Steele asked that he be accorded the privilege of the floor for a minute before adjournment, and the speaker granted him the privilege. He expressed speech of thanks to the members on behalf of the employees, saying that if there had been no financial contrivance, he would all have felt well repaid by the pleasant associations they had formed.

Spencer, in serious tones expressed his thanks to the members. "I have tried to be fair and just," he said, "but if errors or mistakes have been made, I regret it. I appreciate the kindness and courtesy of the members."

GOVERNOR WELLS' SLATE SMASHED BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

When the motion to expunge was put only four men voted for it—Smith, Stevenson and D. C. Johnson. It was consequently defeated.

The appropriation bill came back from the governor to have the amounts changed generally and incorrectly computing the sums to be paid having made errors in computing the amounts. Unanimous consent to make the bill was given and the senate passed it.

The recess was filled in by a talk from Committee Clerk Howard, who thanked the senate for favors conferred on him and by one of the newspaper men, who told of the appreciation of him and his co-workers for courtesies extended. Then came the executive session.

When it was over the senate passed a resolution thanking the janitor Peter Johnson for his unflinching devotion to the solons and presenting him with \$25 as a token of the esteem in which he held him. Mr. Johnson, joining in saying that Mr. Johnson's efforts had contributed greatly to their comfort, the sum of \$25 was also appropriated to Nightwatchman Thurston.

Thomas had shown that he knew the dangers by the law he had introduced and passed by this legislature amend the coal mine statutes. He had also had a raise in salary and Kiesel said that it was not fair that he should be reappointed and confirmed. It was understood that the increase of pay wanted in the legislature was carried out.

Tanner spoke for the inspector. He said he made a personal visit to Scotland after the calamity and talked to many of the miners. They were unanimous in saying that the inspector was not to blame. Senator Kiesel spoke again after the inspector had been reappointed and confirmed. It was understood that the increase of pay wanted in the legislature was carried out.

On motion of Lawrence the staff appointments were now confirmed unanimously, and Smoot moved that the senate adjourn till 10 o'clock this morning.

The motion was voted down, and the nomination of A. H. Bower of Utah county, for a place on the state board of education, was taken up. This was the nomination held up from the preceding evening. President Evans said Representative Hender had told him that Bower was a good man and that he had no objection to his nomination. He said no man who did not pay a dollar in taxes was entitled to a place on the board. President Evans announced that he was willing to consent to the nomination of Bower if the Utah county senators were not held responsible for his nomination. He was confirmed.

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Evans Opposes Bracken.

The senate then recessed informally by way of resting up for the fray. When the senators reassembled, Whitmore was in the chair. This was to permit President Evans to take the floor and to deliver his address. He began by saying that the land board appointments were not equally divided. One should come from the north, one from the south and one from the other parts of the state. He submitted that it was grossly unfair for the governor to attempt to foist Bracken on the senate as a representative of the south.

"I believe," continued President Evans, "that if I had been asked as an honest man what his home is, he would say it is in Salt Lake. Senator Pennington did not ask for this appointment, and he is not a native of this state. Dr. Bracken is. He certainly would not have asked for the appointment if he had not been a native of this state. The president didn't like the way the governor had turned down Utah county and the Utah county senators."

When the governor turned down the Utah county senators, he was turned down by a big majority. The next nomination was that of John P. Sorenson to the land board. Lawrence was called to the floor by the governor. President Evans moved that the Salt Lake be turned down also.

Thomas said he didn't want to go on record as voting against the nomination of a Salt Lake Democrat. This brought President Evans to his feet.

SENATE'S LAST DAY.

Two Bills and a Joint Memorial Passed.

Just as the first stroke of last night, Senator George Lawrence was recognized by President Evans. "I move that the senate do now adjourn sine die," he said. Nearly every senator present seconded the motion and President Evans declared it carried. The formal adjournment of the senate was now complete.

The last business was a communication from the governor, following the executive session. It was a letter to the senate from the governor, asking that a committee be appointed to visit the executive and ask if he had anything further to communicate to the senate. The committee was appointed.

Governors Last Message.

The other committee presented the following communication from Governor Wells, which was read:

"To the House of Representatives: I have the honor to inform you that I have no further communication to make to you at this session. Permit me to say to you my sincere thanks for the earnestness and wisdom that have characterized your labors, your untiring investigation into the condition and needs of the state, and the wholesome nature of the laws enacted. I thank you in behalf of the people."

change of shots. He was taking a wink of slumber in his seat, when he was suddenly awakened by a blow on the head from one of the printed bills. He retaliated with a volley, which was returned with interest by a group of "grace and reverence" solons. Langton had a box of oranges sent up, and soon the orange peels succeeded the paper wads and books as weapons of warfare. McMillan landed a good shot on Hewlett. Senator Barnes came in and managed to get in a good shot squarely on the head of "Bill" Glasman. He was over his eyes. Engrossing Clerk Hendershot started an impromptu drill over on one side, but the members refused to "present arms." They presented a few orange peels to each other instead.

Benner Smith tried to speak and he was bombarded from all sides.

Johnson's First Smoke.

D. C. Johnson took his first smoke at the tender age of 50 years. He accepted one of the cigars brought by Anderson, got over in a corner, lit the weed, took three puffs, began to feel the effect of the smoke, and started to cough. He was in a bad way, but he slipped almost the entire cigar into a cuspidor.

The evening wore away, with the members still waiting for the senate to get through their fight over the appropriation bill. The members became restless. Several left for their homes.

At 9:10 o'clock Axton moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the governor and inform him that the house awaited his pleasure. Axton, Christensen and Holzheimer were appointed. A similar committee was appointed to wait on the senate and secure permission to adjourn sine die up on Anderson, Barrett and Langton. On motion of Holzheimer the committee was appointed.

the gravity of the situation at Tien Tsin, and counsel the government to be firm, but they express themselves less aggressively.

A grievous blow has been inflicted upon our reputation in the far east," says the Daily Mail. "Our weakness and unpopularity in the east are well known to our enemies and others. It is not expected that a subject of the magnitude of arbitration can be entirely eliminated from a congress of the character."

Besides this topic it is expected that the congress will deal with special affairs of interest to this country and the other republics, developing means for thorough co-operation and mutual expansion of trade. To some extent also the gathering will have a broad political aspect, indicating the attitude of the western republics toward the public of the western hemisphere.

LI HUNG CHANG'S END DRAWS NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

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